(b) The proposal received in December, 1997, consisted of two parts:

(i) Release of Rs. 20 lakhs for the year 1997-98.

(ii) Release of Rs. 11.97 lakhs as arrears for the years 1991-92 to 1996-97.

Rs. 20 lakhs were released as it was in accordance with the prescribed conditions. Regarding the arrears claim, the State Governemnt has been requested to furnish utilisation certificates for the grants released by the Ministry in the previous years.

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†The Questions was acually asked on the floor of the House by Shri J. Chitharanjan.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Sir, I am happy to know that Rs. 20 lakhs for the year 1997-98 is already disbursed. At the same time, what about arrears? What is stated is that the State Government had been requested to furnish utilisation certificate for the grants released by the Ministry in the previous years. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state as to when this information had been communicated to the State Government and, after that, have you received any reply from the Government?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: The Ministry gives only 50% of the grants and the State Government is supposed to give 50% of it. The latest letter that has gone to them is dated December 4, 1998. this is the latest in a series of letters that have been going to them over the year.

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: I would like to know whether you have given the instructions before also?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Yes, Sir. According to the letter that we have written to them it says: "We have issued fax messages for submiting proposals for your State, indicating the provision of State share in the Budget of the current financial year and the utilisation of funds released under the scheme during the previous financial years." The necessary information has not been furnished by the State Government in spite of repeated reminders.

Imposition of anti-Dumping Duty

*209. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstance under which Government impose anti-dumping duty on different items; and

(b) what is the time limit after the complaint is received to come to a definite decision for imposing such duty;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) On behalf on the Minister of Commerce (Shri Ramakrishna Hegde); (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House:

Statement

Imposition of Anti-Dumping duty by Shri Santosh Bagrodia

(a) Where any article is exported from any country or territory to India at less than its normal value, then, upon the importation of such article into India, the Central Government may impose an anti-dumping duty, provided that in case of import of the article from member country of the World Trade Organisation or from a country with whom Government of India has a most favoured nation agreement, no anti-dumping duty can be imposed unless a determination has been made that import of such article into India causes or threatens material injury to any established industry in India or materially retards the establishment of any industry in India.

(b) When a fully documented complaint is received, the investigations are initiated and the Desginated Authority shall within one year from the date of

initiation of an investigation submit its findings to the Central Government, provided that the Central Government may, in circumstances of exceptional nature, extend further the aforesaid period of one year by six months. In case the complaint is not fully documented, the Designated Authority interacts with the complainant industry to get the required information to complete the petition.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, when we talk about anti-dumping duty on different items, the problems that arieses is that the process is so long that is takes six months, one year, sometimes even two years. Is there any programme of the Government under which you can reduce the time limit, say, in a fixed time limit of 3 months it will be done definitely?

SHRI SOMPAL: The time taken to conduct investigation into the complaints of dumping lay foreign countries in our country is not too long. Usually it takes six to nine months. Compared to the time taken in European countires and other countires, usually the time taken is nine months. The only country which takes less than six months is the United States of America. If we have a look at the comparable chart of the time taken by us in investigating and giving a decision, it is six to nine months which is not very long because so many procedures are involved in the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

आयात के लिये पांच वस्तुओं का अभिनिर्धारण

*204. **श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह:** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन पांच वस्तुओं का अभिनिर्धारण किया है जिनका गत चार वर्षों के दौरान सबसे अधिक आयात होता रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या है तथा उनका औसतन वार्षिक आयात कितने मूल्य का होता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन वस्तुओं की मांग को केवल उन वस्तुओं के आयात के माध्यम से ही पूरा किया जा सकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो मांग की तुलना में आयात की प्रतिशतता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री रामकृष्ण हेगडे): (क) और (ख) पांच सबसे ज्यादा आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के बारे में आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किए जाते हैं और इसलिए तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। पिछले 4 वर्षों के दौरान औसत वार्षिक मूल्य के आधार पर चोटी के पांच क्षेत्रों की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:—

क्रम सं॰	मद	आयात के औसत मूल्य (करोड़ रु॰ में)
1.	अपरिष्कृत पैट्रोलियम एवं उत्पाद	27488.28
2.	बिजली एवं इलैक्ट्रानिक को छोड़कर मशीनरी	11947.41
3.	मोती, बहुमूल्य तथा अर्द्ध-बहुमूल्य रत्न	8556.41
4.	परियोजना माल	6804.25
5.	कार्बनिक रसायन	5732.07

किन्तु, इस वर्ष के दौरान सोना और चांदी पांच सर्वाधिक आयातित वस्तुओं में से एक मद के रूप में उभरा है।

(ग) और (घ) आयात विभिन्न कारणों से होते हैं। अपरिष्कृत पैट्रोलियम एवं उत्पादों के आयात मुख्यतः उन घरेलू आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए किए जाते हैं जो कि घरेलू उत्पादन से ज्यादा है। परियोजना माल और मशीनरी का आयात देश के विनिर्माण अवस्थापना के प्रौद्योगिकीय उन्नयन के लिए तथा प्रमुख परियोजनाओं के संबंध में आमंत्रित प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक निविदाओं के फलस्वरूप किया जाता है। मोती, बहुमूल्य तथा अर्द्ध-बहुमूल्य रत्नों का आयात देश में प्रसंस्करण एवं मूल्यवर्धन के बाद आवश्यक रूप से पुनर्निर्यात के लिए किया जाता है। रसायनों का आयात घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने और कभी-कभी आयात की कम कीमतों के कारण किया जाता है। सोने और चांदी का आयात घरेलू आवश्यकताओं को परा करने के लिए किया जाता है,